

BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor. A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

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Any person sending us five new subscribers, accompanied by the advance sum of \$12.00, will receive the same gratis, for one year.

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All letters and notices connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: \$2.50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 8.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 11, 1852.

NO. 40.

Professional and Business Cards.

SAMUEL J. PERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Office on Princess Street, nearly opposite the Journal
Office.

H. L. HOLMES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Office on corner of Front and Princess streets, under
suit of

W. M. HILL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Duplin County, N. C., will attend
the Courts of Duplin, Sampson, and Onslow Counties
and attend promptly to all business entrusted to him.
[June 27]

EDWARD CANTWELL,
Market-st., WILMINGTON, N. C.
A business entrusted to his care.

CORNELIUS DUPRE,
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Drugs, Medicines,
Chemicals, Paints, Oil Drugs, Stuffs, Glass, Perfume,
Cigars, Old Liquors, Fancy Articles, &c., Market
Street, Wilmington, N. C.

Prescriptions carefully compounded by experienced
pharmacists.

E. M. WEST,
AUCTIONER and Commission Merchant,
Wilmington, N. C.

WILLIAM A. GUYER,
GENERAL Agent, Forwarding and Commission Mer-
chant, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C. [187]

GEO. FREEMAN,
D. C. FREEMAN & CO., NEW YORK,
MERCHANTS AND FACTORS.

GENES GILBERT,
HOUSE CARPENTER, Willard Spring, on Second st.,
below Dock street, Wilmington, N. C., is prepared to
make WINDOW BLINDS, SASH, DOORS, STILL-
TUBS, &c., and do all manner of Job Work in his line, at
the shortest notice.

JESUP & MOORE,
PAPER Manufacturers and Bag Dealers, 21 North
Fifth and 23 Concourse street, Philadelphia.

Bags bought in large quantities at all times, and
paid March 26th, 1852

V. R. PEIRSON,
AT BERNARD MCGOWAN'S,
MERCHANT'S TAILOR,
(CHARLES HARRIS'S OLD STAND),
Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

GILLESPIE, ROTHWELL & MC'AUSLAN,
GENERAL Agents and Commission Merchants, North
Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.

ROTHWELL & MC'AUSLAN,
Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs
the public that he is prepared to take contract on
any line of business. He also keeps constantly on hand Lime,
Plaster, Plastering Hair, and Fire Brick, of the best quality,
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 20, 1852

WILLIAM S. READ,
HOUSE, SHIP, AND SIGN PAINTER, AND PAPER,
Wilmington, N. C., is prepared to paint any article
at all times to exactness, in any business in his line, in
a neat and workmanlike manner.

To COUNTRY CUSTOMERS.

He would inform country customers that he is prepared to
furnish them with all materials in his line, at New York cost
and charges, and also stands at the most moderate rates
for every article, being determined to give satisfaction to
every customer who may favor him

January 30, 1852

M. McINNIS,
GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, North
Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., keeps constantly on
hand a full supply of Groceries, Wines and Liquors, and at
terms a reasonable price. For particular, apply at
THE JOURNAL OFFICE.

MILES COSTIN,
COMMISSION Merchant, Wilmington, N. C.

REFERS to E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank of the State; THOM. H. WRIGHT, Esq., President Bank of Cape Fear; G. PARSONS, Esq., President Commercial Bank—Wilmington, N. C.

HOWARD & PEEBLES, WM. N. PEPPER,
GROCERS, Ship Chandlery, and Commission Mer-
chants, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., will
make liberal advances on all consignments of produce
to them in Wilmington, or to Peter Van Ness & Co., New
York.

OWEN HOLMES,
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Domestic
Goods, Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Provisions, &
Toys, WILKINSON & ESLER, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Tobacco, Sgars, &c., Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

C. MYERS,
MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas,
and Rain Coats, and Walking Canes, of every description,
whole and retail, North Side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

J. M. ROBINSON,
IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stores,
Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wil-
mington, N. C.

NOTICE TO MY COUNTRY FRIENDS.

HAVING located myself in Wilmington for the purpose
of running an Agency business, persons wishing to save
time and a great deal of trouble, will send their produce to
the care of W. M. Monroe, and the returns will be forward-
ed with the bill of exchange.

W. M. MONROE,
Office in Washington Bar, Sept. 10, 1851

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
Pharmacist, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Glass, Seeds,
Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW's old stand, 5
W. H. LIPPITT'S,

COLLECTOR AND GENERAL AGENT. I would
here take this opportunity of returning my thanks to my
friends and patrons for the very special patronage I have re-
ceived and am hands during the time I have been collecting
a determination to please, still to receive a continuation of
their confidence and support, as I intend to devote my
time to this business.

Refd. Messrs. Ellis & Mitchell, R. H. Grant, Esq.,
Kidder, P. French, Esq., C. Myers, Esq., Potter &
Whitfield, Esq., & others.

I will attend the Courts of the adjoining counties whenever
I am called to, or will be in the Store of

W. M. Monroe, and the return will be forwarded
to him, unless when attending to business. In my ab-
sence, any communication will be made with Messrs. Whitaker &
Wright, for me, will be handed to him.

W. M. MONROE,
Wilmington, Feb. 10, 1852

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having entered into a Co-partnership
under the name and style of JOHN TAYLOR & CO.,
for the transactions of a Mercantile and Distilling business,
JOHN TAYLOR,
C. W. CRAWFORD,
A. D. MCNAIR,
John MCKINNON.

St. Paul's, Robeson county, N. C. April 23 1852

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having administered on the Estate of
Dulphin County Court,通知 all persons having claims
against said estate to present them for payment at his
office, in the said County, before the 1st day of May, 1852.

The above reward of \$25 will be given for his delivery to
the Sheriff of Robeson County, or to the jail of said County,
April 2, 1852—30-1st.

NOTICE.

RUNAWAY FROM the subscriber, his boy SAM,
all small of stature, about 5 ft. 2 in. inches high, has a
peculiar look when spoken to. He probably
lives now in the town of Wilmington, where he was born, or in
some other part of the state.

He is now a runaway from his master, David REID, Esq.,
of Fayetteville, May 22, 1852

\$25 REWARD.

THE SUBSCRIBER having a boy named SAM, a
little light complexion, about 5 ft. 2 in. inches high, has a
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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1852.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,
Of New Hampshire.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
MON. WILLIAM R. KING,
Of Alabama.

FOR GOVERNOR,
HON. DAVID S. REID.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
At this Office, a smart, active, intelligent boy, as
apprentice to the Printing business.

Our Candidates.

We have this week the pleasure of placing at the head of our column the name of Gen. FRANKLIN PIERCE, of New Hampshire, as our candidate for the Presidency of the United States, and of Hon. Wm. R. King, of Alabama, as our candidate for the Vice Presidency.

As announced in our last paper, the Democratic Convention assembled at Baltimore on Tuesday, the 1st instant, and organized by the appointment of Hon. John W. Davis, of Indiana, as President, assisted by thirty Vice Presidents—Weldon N. Edwards serving in that capacity in behalf of North Carolina; there were also thirteen Secretaries appointed, one of whom was O. S. Dewey, of N. Carolina. On Wednesday, the 2nd day of the month and of the Convention, the organization was completed by the appointment of a committee of one from each State to prepare a platform—D. K. McRae being the North Carolina committee-man. A report was also made by the committee upon organization. On Thursday, the third day, seventeen ballottings were had, without any result, the final vote standing:—Cass 99, Buchanan 87, Douglas 50, Marcy 26, Butler 1, Houston 11, Lane 3, Dickinson 1. The first vote of the Convention had stood:—Cass 116, Buchanan 93, Douglas 20, Marcy 27, Butler 2, Houston 8, Lane 13, Weller 4, Dodge 3. On the fourth day (Friday) Cass fell as low as 33 on the twenty-sixth ballot; Buchanan rose as high as 107, which was the highest point he reached. On the thirty-third ballot Cass again rallied, and rose to 123, and subsequently to 130; this was his highest point. It was now felt that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to concentrate the party on any of the candidates already before the Convention, and attention was turned to Gen. Pierce as one likely, by his character, talents, and purity, to heal the divisions and secure the united support of the Democracy. With him has been associated Hon. Wm. R. King as the candidate for the Vice Presidency.

Gen. Pierce was almost unanimously nominated for President by the Democratic Convention on the forty-ninth ballot, which was taken about mid-day on Saturday last, the 5th instant, as announced by our telegraphic despatches; and Hon. William R. King, of Alabama, soon after received the nomination for the Vice Presidency, by an equally unanimous vote. A platform was also adopted re-affirming the Baltimore resolutions of '44 and '48, with the addition of the compromise, especial reference being had to the Fugitive Slave Law. On Saturday night the Convention adjourned in perfect harmony, and with the fullest assurance of success; their hopes of being able to secure a man upon whom all could centre having been fully realized, and all their fears of a contrary result most agreeably disappointed.

It is with unmixed pleasure and the fullest confidence of success, that we place the ticket of "Pierce and King" at the head of our columns. There is much in the character and history of both to commend them to the enthusiastic support of Southern men. There is a consistent devotion to the principles of the constitution, a steady opposition to all the dangerous issues and sectional notions of the day, and a determination to lend no countenance to aggressions upon the right of any.

General FRANKLIN PIERCE was born in 1804, in Hillsborough, New Hampshire; he is, therefore, forty-eight years of age—in the full enjoyment of physical strength and intellectual vigor. He has served his native State in various capacities, having been elected to the Legislature at an early age; and, in 1833, to the U. S. House of Representatives, in which body he served with distinction until 1837, when he entered the Senate of the United States, in which body he served until 1842, when he resigned, having been instructed out by a coalition party, composed of Whigs and Abolitionists. He returned to private life and the practice of the law in 1842. In 1845 he was nominated for Governor of the State, but declined. He also declined the office of Attorney General of the United States, tendered him by Mr. Polk. In 1846 he volunteered as a soldier in the Mexican war, (not as an officer,) and was appointed the first Colonel of the ten Regiments then raised for the service of the United States. Subsequently he was made a Brigadier General, in which capacity he served with distinction in all the battles fought from the landing of the U. S. troops at Vera Cruz to the capture of Mexico.

His course on political questions has been thoroughly *National*. His vote stands recorded in the celebrated Southern Rights resolutions, introduced in 1833, by Mr. Atherton, of the same State; and last year when Attwood, who had been nominated as the Democratic candidate for Governor of N. Hampshire, turned free soiler on their hands, Gen'l. Pierce was one of the getters up and signers of an address to the Democracy of the State, denouncing Attwood's course, and calling a new Convention, which threw him overboard, and nominated and elected a sound man—Dinsmore—over him.

We copy the account of the forty-ninth ballot as given by the Baltimore Sun. It will be seen that North Carolina led off in his support:

On the State of North Carolina being called, Mr. Dobbins of that delegation, rose, and after some remarks voted for Mr. Pierce amidst considerable applause, when Alabama also cast her vote for Mr. P. and Massachusetts changed her vote in his favor, which was added to the vote of Mississippi and others. The excitement in the Convention rose to a tolerably high degree. When New York was called in her turn, she voted as on the preceding ballot, but before the vote was announced, she changed her vote and gave her 35 votes for Pierce, amidst immense cheering. After which the Pennsylvania and Indiana delegations asked leave to retire for consultation.

While they were out, Alabama, New Jersey, Missouri, Vermont, Ark., and other States, changed their votes for Pierce. The excitement became very great as one State after another changed their votes in the New Hampshire candidate.

Senator Bright of Indiana, addressed the Convention, and at the close gave the vote of Indiana for Gen. Pierce.

Mr. Seymour and Mr. Dickinson, of New York, addressed the Convention in favor of Mr. Pierce.

Col. Black of Pennsylvania, addressed the Convention in favor of Gen. Pierce, after which Gov. Porter, of that State, gave the entire vote of the State for him, as he said, the direction of a majority of the delegation.

Mr. Soule, of Louisiana, and others addressed the Convention.

The excitement during the delivery of the speeches and the announcement of the change of votes was so great that it was impossible to hear near all that

When the Michigan vote was cast for Gen. Pierce, the chairman of the delegation said Gen. Pierce was particularly acceptable to Gen. Cass.

Finally, before the last three or four States, in the order of voting, had voted, and of course before the vote on the 49th ballot was announced, all the States changed their votes in favor of General Pierce, except Ohio.

The vote stands thus:—Gen. Pierce, 282; Cass, 2; Douglas, 2; Butler, 1; Houston, 1—Ohio giving the 6 scattering votes.

Pending the vote for Vice President, the following despatches were received and read to the Convention:

From Stephen A. Douglas:—"I congratulate the Democratic party upon the nomination; and Illinois will give Franklin Pierce a large majority than any other State in the Union."

From George C. Conard:—"A good nomination, that of Gen. Pierce."

From Gen. Houston:—"An excellent nomination; it will unite the whole Democracy."

From Democrats of Washington:—"Nine cheers for Franklin Pierce."

Wm. R. King, of Alabama, was nominated for the Vice Presidency on the second ballot. On the first ballot Judge Strange received 23 votes, being those of North Carolina, with some from Massachusetts and New York. Mr. King is too well known in his native State to require any present notice, or to detain us from the platform. We would call especial attention to the ninth and two following resolutions. If anything could be more definite, we are unable to see how, nor can we conceive any contingency under which Pierce and King can fail to secure the united support of the Southern States against any candidates who may be opposed to them. If we have never before derived any great advantage from our daily issue, we now owe it to the pride and pleasure of our State to prepare a platform—D. K. McRae being the North Carolina committee-man. A report was also made by the committee upon organization. On Thursday, the third day, seventeen ballottings were had, without any result, the final vote standing:—Cass 99, Buchanan 87, Douglas 50, Marcy 26, Butler 1, Houston 11, Lane 3, Dickinson 1.

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Resolved, That the American democracy place their trust in the intelligence, the patriotism, and the discriminating justice of the American people.

Resolved, That we regard this as a distinctive feature of our political creed, which we are proud to maintain before the world, as the great moral element in a form of government, springing from and upheld by the popular will; and we contrast it with the creed and practice of federalism under whatever name or form, which seeks to palys the will of the constituent, and which conceive no imposture too monstrous for the popular cruelty.

Resolved, Therefore, that entertaining these views, the democratic party of this Union, through their delegates assembled in a general convention of the States, coming together in a spirit of concord, of devotion to the duty of their office, and of representation of their constituents, to their fellow citizens, and re-assert, before the American people, the declaration of principles avowed by them, when, on former occasions, in general convention, they presented their candidates for the popular suffrages:

That the federal government is one of limited powers, derived solely from the constitution, and the grants of power made therein ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the government; and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exceed the limits of its power.

2. That the constitution does not confer upon the general government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements.

3. That the constitution does not confer authority upon the federal government to directly or indirectly, to assume the debts of the several States, contracted for local internal improvements, or other State purposes; nor would such assumption be just and expedient.

4. That justice and sound policy forbid the federal government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of any other, or to cherish the interests of one portion of the country, at the expense of another section of the country, that is a right to demand, and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges, and to complete and ample protection of persons and property from domestic violence or foreign aggression.

5. That it is the duty of every branch of the government to enforce and practise the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, and that no revenue ought to be raised that is required to defray the necessary expenses of the government, and for the gradual but certain extinction of the public debt.

6. That Congress has no power to charter a national bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country, dangerous to our republican institutions and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the wealth of the country within the control of a corrupt and unprincipled set of men, and that the result of their domination will be to oppress the alien and sedition laws upon which issues have been made between the two political parties of the country, have demonstrated to candid and practical men of all parties their soundness, safety and utility in all business pursuits.

7. That the separation of the moneys of the government from banking institutions is indispensable for the safety of the funds of the government and the rights of the people.

8. That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty, and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the democratic faith; and every attempt to abridge the present privilege of becoming citizens and the owners of soil, among us, ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition laws from our statute books.

9. That Congress has no power under the constitution to interfere with the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionists or others made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

Resolved, That the foregoing proposition covers and was intended to embrace the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress, and therefore the Democratic party of the Union, in accordance with its national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the compromise measure, settled by the last Congress—the act for the reclaiming of fugitives from service or labor enslaved, which act, being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, cannot with fidelity thereto, be repealed or so changed as to destroy or impair its efficiency.

Resolved, That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

Resolved, That the proceeds of the public lands ought to be sacredly applied to the national objects specified in the constitution; and that we are opposed to any law for the distribution of such proceeds among the States, as alike inexpedient in policy, and repugnant to the constitution.

Resolved, That we are decidedly opposed to taking from the President the qualified veto power, by which he is enabled, under restrictions and responsibilities, amply sufficient to guard the public interest, to suspend the passage of a bill whose merits cannot secure the approval of two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives until the judgment of the people can be obtained thereon, and which has saved the American people from the corrupt and tyrannical domination of the Bank of the United States, and from a corrupting system of general internal improvements.

Resolved, That the Democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature in 1799; that it adopts those principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out in their obvious meaning and import.

Resolved, That the War with Mexico, upon all the principles of patriotism and the laws of nations, was great that it was impossible to hear near all that

side of his country, and neither morally or physically, by word or deed, have given aid and comfort to the rebels.

Resolved, That we rejoice at the restoration of friendly relations with our sister Republic of Mexico, and sincerely desire for her all the blessings and prosperity which we enjoy under Republican institutions, and we congratulate the American people upon the result of that war, which have so manifestly justified the policy and conduct of the Democratic party, and honored the United States "indefinitely for the past and security for the future."

Resolved, That in view of the condition of popular institutions in the old world, a high and sacred duty is devolved with increased responsibility upon the Democratic party of this country as the party of the people, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and thereby the Union of the States, and to sustain and advance among constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and by a vigorous and determined opposition to those principles of corruption and accommodation which are bad enough, and strong enough, to embrace the Union as it is, and the Union as it shall be.

From Gen. Cass:—"A good nomination, that of Gen. Pierce."

From Gen. Houston:—"An excellent nomination; it will unite the whole Democracy."

From Democrats of Washington:—"Nine cheers for Franklin Pierce."

From Mr. Soule, of Louisiana, and others addressed the Convention.

The existence during the delivery of the speeches and the announcement of the change of votes was so great that it was impossible to hear near all that

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Good AGAIN!—The Commercial, of yesterday, copies the abuse of that rank Abolition-Socialist paper, the New York Tribune, against General PIERCE. Could a truly National candidate wish a better endorsement of his nationality than the abuse of such papers as the Tribune? Could the Commercial better commend Gen. PIERCE to the confidence of the Southern people, than by quoting extracts from the Tribune, to show what a low opinion the Abolitionists have of him? We thank the Commercial for the valuable aid it is lending the Southern friends of our candidate. We are pleased to co-operate with it in the good cause.

The Observer charges upon the Democratic Convention, that they kept back the platform until after the nomination, so that they might make it to suit the nominee. This is certainly a compliment to Gen. PIERCE. If the platform was made to suit him, it speaks volumes in favor of his nationality and soundness on the sectional question. But the fact, we believe, is, that the Convention adopted the usual custom in this case. The delegates were elected to nominate candidates for President and Vice President. This was the primary object of their going to Baltimore;—the platform was necessary incident—but only an incident.

ACCEPTANCE OF THE NOMINATION.—A despatch dated Boston, June 8th, says:—The Hon. Franklin Pierce, I am credibly informed, has expressed to several intimate friends his determination to accept the nomination of President conferred upon him by the Democratic National Convention. Gen. Cass was to have addressed a ratification meeting held at Washington City last night.

New Hanover Democratic County Convention.

We need hardly inform our readers of the fact that the New Hanover Democratic County Convention will meet in this town on Tuesday next, for the purpose of selecting candidates for the Legislature.

We would earnestly request any District or Districts which have not yet taken measures to be represented in that body, to do so promptly, by the appointment of delegates.

It is now certain that the Convention will be held, and it would be bad policy to hold back from any abstract notions in opposition to Conventions.

Come one, come all, and then the action of the Convention will really reflect the wishes of the Democratic party in the county. At such a political crisis as this, we must have harmony all around.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEW BERNIAN.—We have received to-day the first number of the Semi-Weekly New Bernian published in Newbern, in this State. Newbern ought to sustain a semi-weekly paper, and we hope that the editor of the Newberian will receive such encouragement in his new enterprise as will enable him to make it a permanent branch of his business.

For the Journal.

First Oho!—Ratification Meeting in Onslow.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democratic party of the county of Onslow, held at the Court House in Jacksonville, on the 7th day of June, being Monday of Court week, on motion of Dr. G. H. McMillan, James H. Foy, Esq., was called to the chair, and Jasper Etheridge appointed secretary.

It being announced to the meeting that the Democratic Convention at Baltimore had adjourned, after nominating Gen. Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, for President, and W. R. King, of Alabama, for Vice-President, it was, on motion, unanimously

Resolved, That the Democracy of Onslow county, N. C., have heard with pleasure of the nomination of Franklin Pierce of New Hampshire, to the office of President of the United States, and of the representatives of their party at the recent Convention in Baltimore; that they recognize in him a statesman of the right stamp, whose services in the United States Senate, in the House of Representatives, on the field of battle, are familiar to their minds; that his talents, and the purity and integrity of his private character, have endeared him to us and the people of the whole country.

Resolved, That the nomination of William R. King, for Vice-President, after a vigorous and unanimous vote, we will promote their election by every honorable means.

Resolved, That the chairman appoint delegates to the Winton convention to select an Elector for this District.

The candidates for the Legislature addressed the assemblage, both Whig and Democrat advocating Free Suffrage, opposing a convention and recommending the amendments of the constitution by Legislative enactment.

Messrs. E. Cantwell, H. C. Jones and E. W. Hall having been called upon, delivered eloquent addresses to the meeting, amid loud and enthusiastic cheers.

In pursuance of the 3d Resolution, the chair appointed the following gentlemen to attend the Winton convention:

Stump Sound—John F. Spicer.

Lower South West—M. L. F. Reid.

Upper South West—James Langly.

Lower Richlands—Durant R. Rhodes and John A. Avirett, Jr.

Upper Richlands—L. W. Humphrey.

Half Moon—Robert White.

North East—David W. Simons.

White Oak—W. H. Gibson.

Swansboro—Edward W. Sanders.

Half Pitt—John Pearson.

Whereupon, the chairman and secretary were added to the nomination; and, on motion, the meeting adjourned.

J. H. FOY, Ch'n.

For the Journal.

Democratic Meeting in Brunswick.

A meeting of a respectable portion of the Democrats of Brunswick was held at the Court-house in Smithville, on Tuesday evening, 8th June, 1852, when the following proceedings were had:

On motion of J. W. Galloway, Owen D. Holmes was called to the chair, and James W. Murrell requested to act as secretary.

On motion of Enoch Robbins, Esqr., a committee consisting of Doct. Curtis, J. W. Galloway and Peir Finn was appointed to prepare business for the action of the meeting.

Besides, that we have received, with the profoundest pleasure the nominations made by the Democratic Convention at Baltimore of General Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, and of W. R. King, of Alabama, and of Mr. V. P. of the U. S. in the United States. That we view the nomination as one made upon purely national grounds, and as such w/o the cordial and enthusiastic support of the whole American people.

Resolved, That we have a due appreciation of the distinguished services of Gen. James J. McWayne, of the Democratic party in this State, and we most heartily concur in his nomination by the Democrats of Columbus county, as a candidate for this Senatorial District in the next session of the North Carolina Legislature.

Resolved, That we approve of the suggestion in favor of holding a District Convention for the nomination of an Elector for this district, and we recommend early for the convening of said Convention, that three delegates be appointed by the Chairman of this meeting to represent Brunswick county therein.

Under the third resolution the chair appointed the following delegates, viz.: Doct. W. G. Curtis and J. W. Galloway.

And motion of Doct. Curtis, the name of the chairman was added.

On motion, ordered that a copy of these proceedings be forwarded to the Editors of the Wilmington Journal, with the request that they be published.

The thanks of the meeting were then tendered to the chairman and secretary; and there being no further business the meeting adjourned.

OWEN D. HOLMES, Ch'mn.

W. M. MURRELL, Sec'y.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MONUMENT.—The block of marble prepared and forwarded to the Washington National Monument, by the Thalian Association of this town, we observe, has reached its destination.

Among the contributions of money received for a like purpose during the month of May, we notice the sum of \$212.87 from George Little, Marshal of this State, and \$18 from R. chard Faunt, Assistant.

“The President

arrived at N. York
the 29th ult.—
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the proper head.

To the Voters of New Hanover County.

Fellow-Citizens:—As the time is near at hand for the meeting of the Democratic Convention, to be held at Wilmington, for the purpose of nominating candidates to represent you in the next Legislature of our State; and the eagles has been frequently made of me by my friends, (some of them delegates to that Convention,) whether or not I would again offer my name to be brought before the people, to which I have invariably replied in the negative, I here take occasion to say, in order that I may be more fully understood, and I desire my friends who may attend that Convention, to bear it in mind, that it is my earnest request that my name should not be mentioned in Convention, with that object.—In doing so, I cannot abruptly turn my back upon those of my friends who may desire my re-election without saying, that it does not proceed from any indifference to their interests, nor a desire to shrink from an imperative demand upon my services—such as they might be—but duty to my family, together with other paramount considerations, forbid that I should do so; while I have no doubt you will be able to make another, and I hope a more suitable selection. At the same time, however, I am far from forgetting the honors which you, in your kindness, have seen fit to bestow upon me on former occasions, and the obligations you have laid me under, for the many favors I have received at your hands. In conclusion, allow me to say, that during the two terms of service which I had the honor of representing the Review, which reads thus: “If you will send me back my money, I will excuse your insolence.”

Old Care Johnson, when in Congress, used to term the “watch dog of the treasury,” a nomenclature particularly in money matters. Most of our readers have probably seen the “correspondence” published in the Democratic Review, impeaching his correctness in such transactions. It is stated in the Nashville Union that Mr. Johnson, immediately after the receipt of the Review’s pressing dun, sent on the \$8 claimed to be due. In looking over some papers the other day he came across a receipt in full for his subscription up to the first day of June next. He copied this receipt and enclosed it in a letter to the Review, which reads thus: “If you will send me back my money, I will excuse your insolence.”

GRAND ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER.—This Institution convened in Annual session, in this town on Monday last, and has not yet transacted the business before it. We observe quite a number of delegates from subordinate Chapters in attendance, and trust that the occasion will be one of profit to the Order, and of pleasure to the visitors. The Editor of the Winton News is here, and after all, his feet are not very large.—*Wil. Herald.* of this morning.

March 29, 1852.

“We are authorized to announce Mr. THOMAS W. DEVANE, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff for the County of New Hanover at the ensuing August election.

March 11, 1852.

“We are authorized to announce Mr. THOMAS L. WILLIAMS, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff for the County of New Hanover at the ensuing August election.

March 11, 1852.

“We are authorized to announce DUGALD A. LAMONT, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of New Hanover county at the ensuing election in August next.

March 29, 1852.

“We are authorized to announce JOHN D. MOORE, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of New Hanover county at the ensuing election in August next.

April 9th, 1852.

“We are authorized to announce Mr. GEORGE ALDERMAN, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff for the County of New Hanover at the ensuing August election.

March 19, 1852.

“We are authorized to announce JOHN D. MOORE, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of New Hanover county at the ensuing election in August next.

April 9th, 1852.

“We are authorized to announce MR. H. HALL, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of New Hanover County at the ensuing election, on the 6th day of August next.

February 7, 1852.

“We are authorized to announce DUGALD A. LAMONT, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of New Hanover county at the ensuing election in August next.

March 29, 1852.

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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1852.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.
JAMES M. REDDON, Tarboro, Edgecombe County, N.C.
JOHN JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOHN R. KENNEDY, Bladen county.
JAMES H. MURDOCH, Gravelly Hill, Bladen co.
DR. SAWARD, Strickland's Depot, Duplin county.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

The Veto Power.

I hope, then, by an early amendment of the Constitution, to see a reduction of the President's veto—The regulation of patronage would properly follow. There can be no good reason why the veto should not be overcome by a bare majority in each house of Congress of all the members elected to it—say, for the benefit of reflection, at the end of ten days from the return of the bill. An amendment to effect this would leave the President—the general representative of every State and district—armed with the votes of all the members, absent at the moment, from the respective houses; and these will always be some absent from both.—*Gen. Scott.*

The above extract is from a letter written by Gen. Scott in 1841. The opinions it expresses are not peculiar to the General; for an attack upon the veto power has been one of the weapons employed by all the Whig candidates and politicians as long as we can remember; and more vigorously than ever, since John Tyler used the veto to defeat the recharter of a United States Bank. So direct have been the attacks upon this power by the Whigs, that a belief in, and determination to uphold it, have grown into an established plank in every Democratic platform. And it will be remarked as characteristic of the present state of affairs, that every prominent Democrat who has been written to for his views upon this subject, has expressed a willingness and a determination to avail himself of this Constitutional power, to prevent the repeal, or essential modification of the bill for the return of fugitives from labor.

In the choice of a President, then, this veto power, and the determination to exercise it, becomes a question of vital importance; for, without such power, and without such determination, the mere personal opinions of the President would be a matter of comparative moonshine. And, in all discussions of the views of Presidential candidates upon any subject, this consideration should be kept in mind; since, with Democrats believing in, and acting upon, the Constitutional veto power, deliberate expressions of opinion upon the part of Presidential candidates assume the character of definite pledges, and imply an obligation to act, when the time and the necessity for action may have arrived. With Whig views of the veto power, no such inference can be drawn from anything said or done by a candidate of that party short of an express pledge; which, in the matter of the Fugitive Slave Law, has never been given—nor even hinted at or implied, by any prominent Whig candidate.

No man used to be a greater opponent of the veto power than Mr. Fillmore. No men are greater opponents of it now, than his particular friends. With his feelings—with his party views—with his Northern affinities, would Mr. Fillmore veto a bill repealing the Fugitive Slave Law? Has he ever intimated that he would? Has he ever given any reason to suppose that he would? Did he give his signature to the Law in such a manner as to indicate that he considered its preservation a matter of binding obligation? On the contrary, did he not give his approval reluctantly, seeking to relieve his doubts and excuse himself to his Northern friends, by falling back upon the opinion of his Attorney General! We may rely upon it, that Mr. Fillmore will not call into action a power which is obnoxious to his party, and to himself, for the bare purpose of preserving a law which he signed reluctantly; and upon which his doubts would concern rather the propriety of its enactment, than of its repeal.

INQUIRIES.—Coroner JOHN J. CONOLEY, held an inquest in this town, on the 3d inst., over the body of a negro woman, named Becky, the property of Mrs. Susan Beach. The following is the verdict:—"The Jury find as follows—that it is to say, that the deceased came to her death by the unnecessary and unskillful use of surgical instruments, used by Barber Munsey, in trying to deliver her of a child."

Distracting Accidents.

We learn that on the 27th ult. Mr. James McLennan, acting in the capacity of overseer for Mr. Abraham Hobbs, of Sampson county, was stricken by lightning while ploughing in the field, and instantly killed. His horse was also killed by the same stroke, and the plough frame considerably shattered. Mr. McLennan leaves a wife and one child to mourn his loss.

FAYETTEVILLE BANK STOCK.—The Observer says that a sale of the stock of the Fayetteville Bank was made on Friday, the 28th ult., at \$61 50 per share of \$50. This is the highest price we have heard of for this popular and productive stock.

THE STEAMSHIP ASIA ARRIVED.—The Steamship Asia arrived at New York on the 2d, with Liverpool trades to the 22d ult. There was a slight decline—say 4c. per lb.—in Cotton.

The political news from England is unimportant, and there is little of interest from the Continent of Europe. Several persons of distinction in France have refused to take the oath of allegiance to the President. Three hundred more political offenders have been remanded from Paris to Havre for transportation.

From Carolina.

The Steamship Northern Light, of the Nicaragua line, arrived at New York on the 2nd inst. with San Francisco dates to the 6th of May, being 18 days later than by the last previous arrival. She reports the Steamship Columbia on her way with nearly two millions in gold. Intelligence from Shasta reports the killing of 150 Indians by the whites who were infuriated at the murder of Mr. Anderson by the Indians. There is also great prejudice against the Chinese. Intelligence from Sacramento announces great excitement among the gold diggers along the banks of the American river, and the forcible expulsion of the Chinese from the diggers was taking place daily. There was but one opinion among American miners in regard to the importation of Chinese into the mines. They are fully determined to submit no longer. The population of San Francisco has increased nearly six thousand during the month of April. Of this number nearly half was from China. The weather had been favorable for mining. The accounts from the diggers generally were satisfactory.

POSTAGE COLLECTED IN CITIES.—It appears from a statement from the Post Office Department that during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1851, the postage collected at some of the principal offices was as follows:

"New York, \$51,830 89; Philadelphia, \$197,049 08; Boston, 176,756 63; New Orleans, \$117,886 85; Baltimore, \$99,670 87; Cincinnati, \$82,233 16; St. Louis, \$53,062 81."

The Steamships Crescent City and United States arrived at New York on the 3d inst. They bring no inter California news that has already been received by the Northern Light. The Custom house and post-office at Astoria, Oregon, were destroyed by fire on the 16th of April. The books and papers were saved.

Resolutions of Thanks passed by the General Assembly.

The Demands made by Governor will address his fellow citizens at the following time and place, namely:
Raleigh, Friday, June 4th.
Fayetteville, Monday, June 7th.
Elizabethtown, Bladen, Wednesday, June 9th.
Whiteville, Columbus, Friday,
Lumberton, Saturday,
Rockingham, Richmond, Tuesday,
Wadesboro, Amherst, Wednesday,
Albemarle, Stanly, Friday,
Troy, Montgomery,
Pittsboro, Thursday,
Graham, Saturday,
Greensboro, Tuesday,
Salem, Thursday,
Huntville, (Yadkin) Saturday,
July 1st.
Wilkesboro, Tuesday,
July 6th.
Raleigh Standard.

New Orleans, May 30.—Private advices received by the brig American, from Vera Cruz, confirm the report of the American, by the Mexican Chamber, of bill granting the right of way across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec to Col. Sloo, of New Orleans. It was also believed that the bill would pass the Senate.

Sailing of the Steamship Atlantic and Departure of the Swedish Nightingale.

The New York Herald furnishes us with a lively account of the circumstances attending the sailing of this beautiful vessel, and a graphic description of the embarkation of some of her distinguished and popular passengers. viz.: DENY LIND alias Mrs. Goldschmidt, and her husband, rendered almost equally famous by their names.

Accounts from the city of Mexico represent a constant scene of outrages and murders. In one week no less than sixteen murders were committed.

The weather at New Orleans for the past few days has been wet and stormy, as also at Mobile.

New Orleans, June 2.—The steamship Yacht arrived to-day, bringing dates from Brownsville to the 26th ult. Outrages by the Mexicans continued to occur along the Rio Grande.

A party of Mexicans, 40 in number, crossed the river and killed five Americans, who were encamped at Lake Campacaus, on the American side; two others escaped.

The steamer Camanche had again been fired into by the Mexicans, and Mr. Brusher, the Custom House officer, was dangerously wounded, and an American lady narrowly escaped.

Mr. Rogers, a merchant of Rio Grande City, had been assassinated in his own store by a Mexican. These outrages had created an intense excitement all along the American side of the river.

Rome.—Its Appearance.

The correspondent of the Albany Evening Journal writes thus:

Rome, per se, is apparently less ancient in its aspects than many cities on the Continent; less so, even than York, Durham, Salisbury, Chester, &c., in England. Throughout Rome, as it stands, to the eye of a stranger, the modern predominates over the ancient. At first, you see every body and everybody looks and acts elsewhere. Indeed some of its antiquities lack the features that usually mark the progress of time. St. Peter's, though erected before America was discovered, looks brighter than St. Paul's Church, in Broadway. In the first view of Rome, therefore, there is disappointment. Dick.

"This is the fifth day," replied Joe, looking very serious, "and the poor fellow can hardly stand."

"We were not far from Joe's house at this time, and I proposed to visit my patient, to which he gladly assented, and led the way, uttering many an exclamation on poor faithful Dash, and expressing his fears that we might not find him alive.

"Well," continued Dan, "we went in, and went to the kennel," and Dan's face grew redder and redder.

"Went to the kennel, and there was the dog—ha! ha! ha!—there was the dog—ho! ho! ho!—with a great wire muzzle on his j j j aw!" and then followed a final guffaw, long, loud, and sonorous.

"Poor Dash!" continued Dan, recovering his breath—“the dog was much worse than Tantalus had been by his lot. No sooner had I loosed his masturbator than he fell eating like a famished wolf; and cousin Joe said he remembered now, directing his man to procure the mutton—but his servant had been discharged on the next day for some offence, and the circumstance had quite escaped his memory.”—*N. York Literary World.*

A Kangaroo Hunt in Australia.

The kangaroo which was feeding in a patch of long grass, jumped up under our horses feet, and at first going off looked very much like a red-deer hind. Its action was less smooth though equally swift; but no one could have guessed that it consisted only of a series of jumps, the fore-feet never touching ground. A shrill tinkle from one of the finest rangers I ever saw made all the dogs spring into the air. Two of them got away on pretty good terms with our quarry, and, while facing the hill at a pace considerably greater than an ordinary hunting gallop, I thought we should have had a “who—whoo” in less than five minutes. After crossing a ridge and commencing the descent, however, the red flyer showed us quite “another pair of shoes,” and pretty fast pair too. I never saw a stag in view go all like our two-legged friend; and, in short, after a sharp burst of twelve or fourteen minutes, both dogs and men were fair dandies. In about half an hour I had not lost sight of the kangaroo, and fallen, and lying asleep in the sun, among a heap of ruins; and I confess to have gone to bed that night with a very considerably quenched enthusiasm.

But these are first impressions only. They soon fade away; and the Rome that was so soon comes up in its greatness and grandeur to fill and impress both the eye and the mind. You have only to ascend the hill of the Palatine, the Capitoline, or the Quirinal Hills, and look off upon the Coliseum, the Palace of the Caesars, the Castle of St. Angelo, the Baths of Caracalla, the Pantheon, the Forum, &c., to catch something of the spirit of Rome, in her days of triumph and glory.

Abel-and-Kander.

An amusing anecdote is related of this illustrious Arabo-chinese, who, to the eternal disgrace of France, is still a prisoner of State at Ambres. He lately employed a competent person to give his four children lesson in writing. The teacher failed his task in the most exemplary manner, treating his little pupils with the utmost kindness. The brave father, being very grateful, be思ought him of making the teacher a present as a mark of his esteem, and after much cogitation, concluded to give him one of his five Arabian wives. The Frenchman in vain endeavored to explain that he already had a wife and that the European law only allowed him one. Abel-and-Kader thought the writing master wished to be ceremonious, and persisted most perseveringly in his offer, stating, in a courteous manner, that he would still have four wives left—enough, in the name of Allah for poor prisoners. The master ended, and the writing master was rescued from this ludicrous dilemma by his wife—the original European one, carrying him off the chief's presence, and prohibiting him from ever returning there.

POPULATION OF CALIFORNIA.—Hussey, Bond, & Hale's circular contains the following: “We have no reliable official returns on which to base an estimate of our present population, but we believe it to be from 200,000 to 220,000, and that of Oregon, 22,000 to 25,000. Advices from Europe, and from Southern ports of this coast speak of a large prospective immigration hitherto, and official reports state that 5,000 may be expected from France during the coming six months. There are now about 22,000 French residents in the country, and 8,000 to 10,000 Chinese. A statement of immigration for the month ending March 10, shows a balance of arrivals over departures (without counting the overland immigrants from Mexico) of 6,051, one-half of which arrived reached the country during the last five weeks of the term.

DEATH OF CO. DEADER.—Col. Reuben Deaver, widely known as the proprietor of the Sulphur Springs near this place, died on Sunday morning, after a lingering illness, of consumption. The death of Col. Deaver leaves a void in our community which will not be easily filled. The attractive frankness of his manners—his integrity, and his business habits, rendered him universally popular. In common with a bereaved community, we lament the loss of a citizen public spirited and intelligent—of a neighbor kind and obliging—of a friend, warm headed and faithful.

On Monday, at 12 o'clock, M. Col. Deaver was buried by the brethren of Mount Hermon Lodge of Free Masons, of which he was a member, according to the ancient usages of the Fraternity.

Asheville, (N. C.) News.

The Savannah Georgian says, that the Bridge of the Panama Rail Road Company, to span the river Chagres, has been built at Darien, Ga., (lower bluff,) of lumber from the mill of Mr. Rokenberg, by Mr. Leighton of New York, who brought out with him about twenty competent workmen. The bridge was laid down and built in four sections—the whole four hundred and twenty feet long—and is to be supported by the abutments on each side of the river, and a single arch in the centre, and spans consequently a sum of over 200 feet, width it is believed, is greater than any other bridge in the United States. The work is ingeniously executed, taken to pieces, and will be shipped to Chagres without delay. It is supposed two ships of 500 tons each will be employed to convey it to its destination. The Chief Engineer sent his “parole of honor” to the magistrates with the promise that he would consider him bound by his word after delivery and no longer obstructing the completion of the work.

This placed the magistrate in a position somewhat unpleasant as there was not another officer within twenty-four miles. He however mounted horse and proceeded to the nearest point for the purpose of bringing back an officer to take charge of Mr. Meagher, who waited for his return until the time promised had expired, after which he took horse and proceeded in an opposite direction, in which course he is said to have travelled as fast as his horse could carry him, for over one hundred miles, or to the point where his friends had another conveyance in waiting. After reaching Permano, he is said to have been taken aboard the brig Acorn on the 23d of April, and by her brought to New York.

New York Tribune.

The three greatest natural geniuses of Britain, hitherto, say an English journal, have been a player, a tinker, and a ganger—Shakespear, Bunyan, and Burns. It is marvellous to think of the *Divine particular curse* passing by palaces and courts, as in corn, and shedding its selectest influences on heads only uncrowned, but actually loaded by a pecuniary illiterate, and the *foreign conclusion*, of the former, but between Maine law and anti-Maine law.

The Jersey City Common Council, having voted for a president two hundred and eight times, without effecting a choice, have unanimously resigned, and appointed the 3d of June for a new election. This singular drawn battle was owing to a nicely balanced difference of opinion on the subject of granting licenses. The division was not between Whigs and Democrats, for there is a clear majority of the former, but between Maine law and anti-Maine law.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.—The Demands made by Governor will address his fellow citizens at the following time and place, namely:

Gov. Davis' Appointments.

The following resolutions expressive of the thanks of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, recently in session in Charleston, to the citizens of that city, and others therein mentioned, were passed on Saturday, the 20th ult.:

Resolved. That the thanks of this Assembly be presented to the Charleston and New York Steamship Company, the Savannah and New York, and Savannah and Philadelphia Steamship Companies, the Columbia and Greenville Railroad Company, the New York and Erie Railroad Company, the Baltimore and Roanoke Railroad Company, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and the Norfolk Steam Packet Company, for their very liberal reduction of their rates of travel for the advantage of the Commissioners to this Assembly.

Resolved. That the stated Clerk forward a copy of this resolution to these Companies, and publish the same in the city paper.

THE VETO POWER.

I hope, then, by an early amendment of the Constitution, to see a reduction of the President's veto—The regulation of patronage would properly follow. There can be no good reason why the veto should not be overcome by a bare majority in each house of Congress of all the members elected to it—say, for the benefit of reflection, at the end of ten days from the return of the bill. An amendment to effect this would leave the President—the general representative of every State and district—armed with the votes of all the members, absent at the moment, from the respective houses; and these will always be some absent from both.—*Gen. Scott.*

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